

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1899.

Subscription by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month..... DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. Pants-Kibsque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## To a Great Constitutional Lawyer. The people have expressed at the polls their sentiments on the subject of the Philippines. They have expressed them so unmistakably that the leading anti-expansionists, who hoped for a vote of emphatic condemnation of the Administration's policy and find instead a vote of enthusiastic and

patriotic approval, are beginning to change their base of operations. Witness, for example, the positive and Cabinet crisis by a prorogation of Parliacreditably frank confession of the personal organ of Mr. CARL SCHURZ that the country

is behind the President in this matter. Now, also, the Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS is reported as declaring that when the Senate ratified the treaty with Spain the United States became the sovereign power over the Philippine Islands, and that the Government of this nation is "responsible as a sovereign to all other nations for the security of their subjects and in respect to all international rights."

At the same time it is announced that Mr. EDMUNDS has prepared a memorial to Congress asking that body to enact a law declaring the purpose of the United States to be to "assist, protect and defend the people of the islands in forming and maintaining free, equal and independent selfgoverning organizations."

Such an act or joint resolution would either mean something or nothing. If it meant nothing, it would be mere humbug to pass it. If it meant anything, it would mean the renunciation by the United States of the sovereignty which, as Mr. EDMUNDS admits, this nation now exercises over the Philippines.

Mr. EDMUNDS has been a diligent and intelligent student of the United States Constitution. Will be point out to the country in that instrument the particular article, section or clause which empowers Congress to renounce sovereignty over any territory and then to continue to assist, protect and defend the people of that territory in maintaining independent self-gov-

## A Southern Woman's Proposition.

In the South was organized in 1894 an association called the Daughters of the Confederacy, whose purpose is indicated sufficiently in its title, and at a recent meeting of its Georgia branch a series of resolutions was introduced by Mrs. M. A. LIPSCOMB, the principal of the Lucy Cobb Institute, calling upon the National Government to compensate the owners of slaves emancipated by Lincoln's proclamation during the Civil War, Jan. 1, 1803. The slaves thus freed were those of the States in rebellion only, 3,063,892 in number. There remained \$31,780 slaves not affected by the proclamation, but subsequently these were emancipated by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1865.

Mrs. Lipscown has now issued an address

to the United Daughters of the Confederacy. in session at Richmond, urging the women of the South to bring the matter to the at tention of Congress, and accordingly her proposition excites discussion in those States, though, of course, neither there nor at the North can it receive serious consideration, and in Congress it could never get a shadow of favor from either party. The suggestion that the National Government should load itself with the enormous debt which would be incurred in paying for the slaves in the States which tried to destroy it is whimsical merely. They were emand pated simply as a war measure, strictly within the power and prerogative of the Government, and by constitutional amendment the proceeding was ratified and slavery was forbidden absolutely by the fundamental law.

Moreover, even if compensation for the slaves in the secession States was advocated on purely sentimental grounds, it would have in them nothing more to justify it that there is for the compensation of the South for all its losses in the Civil War, and for the extension of our already burdensome pension system to the soldiers of the Confederate armies. The whole cost of both the preservation of the Nation and the long and violent attempt to break it up would have to be paid by the victorious National Gov ernment if the principle of her proposition was accepted.

Mrs. Lipscoms, accordingly, receives no support for her project from the Richmond Times. It speaks of "the injustice done the South in freeing the slaves and putting the ballot in their hands,' though the consequence has been a great increase in the proportionate political power of the white population, now that Southern States by legislation and constitutional provisions have practically disfranchised the negroes, but it does not agree with her that "the Southern States may fairly claim, under the rules of war. compensation for the slaves that war set free." "We staked and lost," says the Richmond paper.

That is the reasonable view for a Southerner to take. Mrs. Lipscomb's project, of course, is impossible under the Constitution and preposterous.

## The Coming Session of the French Parliament.

When the French Parliament re-assembles on Tuesday next, we are likely to witness some stirring scenes in the Chamber of Deputies. The heterogeneous Cabinet, headed by M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, was regarded as a makeshift when it took office and was not expected to outlive the termination of the Dreyfus trial. It will make a sturdy effort, however, to maintain itself in power by the prosecution of reactionists in the High Court of Justice and by a proposal to suppress all educational institutions, whother lay or clerical, which are not supported and directed by the State.

In order to appreciate the difficulty of the position occupied by the present Ministry, one should recall the circumstances under which this Chamber of Deputies was elected in May, 1898. At that time antirevisionist sentiment was so widespread and so vehement that it was scarcely pos-

failed to carry an arrondissement in which the Socialists were supposed to be overwhelmingly preponderant, simply because he had the courage to a court of inquiry. Men proven guilty his convictions. No sooner did the Chamber, chosen under such condi- facts remain what they are. tions, come together than it turned out the Brisson Cabinet, which had set in motion the revision machinery and upheld the new just been closed, but to-day, owing to Premier, M. Dupuy, in minimizing DREY-Fus's chances of acquittal by transferring jurisdiction of the case from the criminal section of the Court of Cassation to the whole tribunal. When, subsequently, M. DUPUY resigned, President LOUBET carrying the Stars and Stripes in the Navy's found it next to impossible to form a homogeneous Republican ministry, owing to the refusal of M. MÉLINE and other leading anti-revisionists to enter into any combination with the friends of DREYFUS, and, accordingly, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU had to form an alliance with the Socialists, two of whom figure in the present Cabinet. It was assumed from the outset, however, that the

the Marquis DE GALLIFFET, the extermina-

tor of the Paris Communists. Consequently,

President Louier seized the first available

or convenient pretext for averting a new

For M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and his col-

leagues to retain the confidence of the

Chamber for any extended term will be

impracticable, but a concerted attack upon

them may be temporarily deferred, lest it

should be construed as a disloyal attempt

to discountenance the trial of reactionists

ized as a High Court of Justice. Nobody

disputes that M. MÉLINE and his friends,

who constitute the strongest single faction

in the Chamber, are sincere Republicans,

and they cannot afford to be suspected of a

wish to shield Guerin. Derouleds and

other alleged conspirators against the

existing regime, the evidence of whose

After the conspirators have been tried

supply a reason for their retention of office,

will have to fall back upon their bill for the

genuine Republicans must approve of this

proposal, because it is strictly in line

GAMBETTA and pursued since his death.

once signally increased. As things are now,

it is not certain that the Chamber will be

inclined to vote the large sums of money

which would be needed for new permanent

additional professors and teachers.

ested in the current history of France.

Is the Navy to Be Disgraced?

Some days ago there was published, in a

Jerman newspaper of Milwaukee, the com-

nunication which the Secretary of the

Navy addressed to President McKinley,

in connection with a request made from

various sources for greater favor to Rear

Admiral Schley. Yesterday it was printed

n THE SUN and made the wretched story

of that officer still more glaring in its

contradiction of all naval standards.

Without repeating the details of it which

appeared, with freshened and added

emphasis, in Mr. Long's statement, we

shall give again the Secretary's crushing

onclusion in reply to the charge of the

Schley party that the official criticisms

sessing a sense of honor should for a moment suffe

criticism, to say nothing of persecution, on the part of any authority over him, without immediately calling for an investigation. Admiral Script has

had many years' experience in the naval profession and has met with every consideration from this De-

pariment. Therefore, the fact that he has accepted our course of action without any demur is a clear proof that he is entirely estimated with it, or at least

that he deems it just and considerate and has no

"It may be that the Navy Department has made

ome mistake in this matter, but there can be no

It is not conceivable, to use Mr. Long's

words, that "any naval officer possessing

suffer criticism on the part of any authority

over him without immediately calling for

on investigation." The fact that SCHLEY

Now, in view of the facts so prominently

fame are without a cloud. It is not yet too

late, though, to remedy the mistake sug-

gested by Mr. Long, and Schler's receipt

of orders to take command of the South

Atlantic station makes the demand for the

An officer like SCHLEY abroad is a different

lands there is no anti-Administration

party or anti-Long party or anti-Sampson

party or Maryland party or any sort of

hysteria or delusion to ignore the facts

concerning him, or to cover his faults

with abuse of other men, or smear its hands

with the dishener that attaches to him.

SCHLEY will be judged by his performances

as they have been written down in the

official history of the Spanish war, and by

the sense of personal honor which is de-

manded of its officers by every arm-hearing

formally to cowardice and baseness, the

words just quoted can be uttered brings

disgrace upon the Navy wherever he may

SCHLEY stands on the books of the Govern-

appear as its representative.

ment convicted of a lie.

erson from what he is at home. In other

"It is not conceivable that any naval effice

of him had been persecution:

uestion of any persecution."

these are the hard facts.

remedy all the more urgent.

Senate is said to be irresistible.

ment until Nov. 14.

and shame. Did ever such reward come to men whose duty and whose pride are their country's service? Could there be anything more bewildering and demoralizing to those rhose epaulets have not yet been won? Socialists could not be relied upon long to

fleet recently assembled at Trenton in comsupport a Ministry which included General | pany with the Governor of New Jersey, they did more than do honor to Rear Admiral Sampson when they gave three ringing cheers for him as their "Commander-in-Chief at Santiago." They cried from their hearts for justice for the American Navy, for the defence of its honor, and for its relief from stain, to ward off which they of themselves were powerless.

naval list. This may please his friends

and keep SCHLEY himself in countenance

for not daring to seek vindication before

have been pardoned before this. But the

Look at this side of the affair: The most

brilliant chapter in our Navy's history has

SCHLEY'S contemptible machinations, it

remains without a single laurel of the many

so gloriously won on the Atlantic; and, the

war being over, the first squadron to put

to sea for peaceful wandering abroad,

name, sails under the command of an officer

upon whose back is fastened a record not

only of craven-heartedness but of chicanery

Is the President, not the partisan poliician, but the Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces and guardian of their character and honor as well as of his own dignity, finally to permit the Navy to now proceeding before the Senate organ- be diagraced? We earnestly hope not. Between now and the time appointed for SCHLEY to step aboard the Chicago is short. Let him clear himself of the charges against him or in the name of all that is fair and decent let the Navy be relieved of his presence as a commander.

## Mr. Rowland G. Hazard's Ignorance

guilt collected by the committee of the Mr. ROWLAND G. HAZARD of Peacedale. R. I., has contributed to the October number of a periodical called Money, a paper on the present Ministers, in their efforts to 'The Necessity for a Gold Standard," in which he delivers himself in a manner that calls for criticism. suppression of all schools and colleges not

Mr. HAZARD begins by deploring the conducted by the State. Theoretically, all monetary position of the nation and our discredit among other nations, because of with the anti-clerical policy formulated by the existence among us of a party which advocates the free coinage of silver. The result of the election of 1896, he says, was Practically, however, the project is open to the objection that it would debar a dublous, and makes cautious people timid-"the more so, as in spite of promises as large part of the French children of school age from any educational facili- fairly and squarely made as ever were any platform promises of a great political party, ies, unless the present appropriation for absolutely none of the additional nafethe State schools and colleges should be at guards solemnly pledged by the Republican party have as yet been placed about there would be no accommodation for scores our national finances," and "no law has of thousands of pupils, if all the teaching institutions not controlled by the State been written upon our statute books were suddenly closed. On the other hand, plainly and positively asserting that we will henceforth use our inherited standard, gold, as our standard of value." We have, he further says, in the nearly five hundred buildings and plant and for the stipends of millions of silver dollars coined since 1878 "an imprisoned monster, which any In any event, the coming session of the Congress can let loose to destroy and imhamber of Deputies will deserve to be poverish the land"; and he asks, in concluwatched carefully by all who are intersion, referring to the efforts of the Silverites, "Why, then, do we not write a law upon our statute books, which shall, once or all settle this point, and forever relieve us from possible disaster"?

We presume that Mr. HAZARD is an nonest man and that he sincerely believes all that he says. What he says is, however, so contrary to the truth, that we must attribute his errors to ignorance.

For example, when he asserts that the Republican party three years ago solemnly promised in its platform to place additional safeguards about our national finances, he passage in the platform relating to the subject. That passage pledged the party to no more than to maintain the gold standard until an international bi-metallic agreement could be secured. How completely the party has fulfilled its pledge, facts within the knowledge of almost every-

body but Mr. HAZARD demonstrate. MR. HAZARD'S declaration that no law has been written upon our statute books plainly and positively asserting that we will henceforth use gold as our standard of value proves him to be also ignorant of an net of Congress passed as long ago as February, 1873. In that act the gold dollar of 25.8 grains of standard gold is plainly and positively asserted to be henceforth the only unit of value, and the silver unit is abrogated. Since 1873 we have not used any other standard than the gold dollar. law is changed.

sense of honor should for a moment That the five hundred millions of silver are an imprisoned monster which any Conhas avoided calling for an investigation gress can let loose, is a miss'at ment which proves that neither is the sense of honor hardly needs refutation. Over and over n him nor dare he face the charges lying again the Treasury reports have shown against him before a jury of his peers. that the monster, so far from being Storm as much as the Schleyites will, imprisoned, has 'ong a zo been let loose, and is now wandering about the land. The silver dollars over which Congress has conrecorded in SCHLEY's case it will always trol amount to but a few millions, the rest . being in the hands of the public, either as be the cause of extreme regret that his superiors have suffered him to remain on coin, or in the shape of silver certificates the footing of officers whose name and

representing coin. Finally, Mr. HAZARD's inquiry, why we do not write upon our statute book a law which shall at once and forever relieve us of the disasters he fears, shows that he is ignorant of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Whatever law one Congress may write upon our statute books a succeeding Congress can wipe off. gress as a cankerworm has on the celiptic. and there is no way, under the Constitution, by which a law can be made to stand forever-even if it is put into the Constitu-

tion as an amendment to that instrument. We commend Mr. HAZARD to a study of law and history before he writes again on financial subjects.

Toledo Jones and the Philippines. The Hon. SAM JONES of Toledo professes a great admiration for the Golden Rule and service in the civilized world; and, unless a great desire to carry the letter and the the United States Navy is to be dedicated spirit of it into business and politics. Apparently he doesn't regard truth-telling as man of whom the Secretary of the Navy's a part or corollary of that rule. Probably, like RICHIE MONIPLIES, he doesn't see the necessity of promulgating "the hall veritie." At any rate, he is trying to bedevil The history of SCHLEY, in the official the public as to the facts and the ostensible record, could serve as a textbook for no purpose of his own candidacy. He now class in naval studies without compelling chooses to represent the vote given to him the professional conclusion that he was unas a protest against the "infamous" policy fit and also undeserving to command. And of the Administration in Luzon. The incurable anti-imperialists pretend to be much cheered by the protuberance of Never before were foreign navy men JONES. They pile the Jones vote upon the brought into centact with an American McLean vote, and thereby demonstrate to officer of that stamp. Never was the Amerith miselves that there is an anti-expansion can Navy represented in foreign waters by majority in Ohio. How far they are sincere such a captain. Schler's friends point to in assuming that the Jones vote was a vote

to obtain a seat. Ex. Professor JAURES | tialled, he has retained his place upon the | But there is no doubt that Golden Rule is | RENEWED ACTIVITY IN SOUTH AFRICA trying to gull them.

Jones started out by denouncing political parties. The Republicans would not nomi- four miles east of Beimont, a station some nate him for Governor, although he was nominally a Republican. The Democrats railway to Kimberley. A reconnoitring force was would not nominate him, although he was ready to take any nomination and was supposed to be a magnet for "the labor vote." So he discovered that parties are abominations, nominated himself, and hummed through the State on an automobile. Nonpartisanship, sentimental socialism, the same old stories and sermons that he has been glad to tell and preach wherever he could find hearers, were his themes. The downtrodden were to be lifted up and the poor to be made comfortable by the adoption of a new social system, an allpervading Government Trust, a universal GOLDEN RULE JONES.

He did not insist upon the anti-expansion issue. He had very little to say about it. He was simply the same old Jones and he uttered the same old Jonesiana. Naturally When the leading officers of the Atlantic | Cuyahoga county, the capital of anarchism in this country, voted for him. The humane and gentle souls that blew up cars and passengers with dynamite, the Cleveland rioters and boycotters, responded to the call of the man who proposed to break up the existing order of things and found a sort of despotic labor Trust government. The Democratic party, as the home of most of the radical and violent baters of existing institutions, must have contributed most to the Jones forces. The Democratic party of Ohio made a most tremendous hulls baloo about imperialism. Democrats who wanted to vote against imperialism voted for the Hon. JOHN ROLL McLEAN. Democrats who voted for Jones and Republicans who voted for Jones were not voting against imperialism, for that was a McLean issue and not a Jones issue. Some of the Republican Buckeye brethren who don't love Mr. HANNA may have voted for Jones, and if they did, they voted as anti-Hannaists and not as anti-imperialists. Jones has something of a Republican following, but it is personal and the Philippines have no more to do with it than the tides have.

A rich, eccentric, forcible, well-known man, part enthusiast or crank, part humbug, itching for office and delighted with notoriety, makes his canvass on a radical platform. He gets a good vote. Not so large, however, as he expected. Jonze may have thought that he was going to be elected. In a moment of petu lance or of honest confession, after the election, he expresses regret at the election of the Republican candidate and asserts that the vote for himself should be regarded as a protest against the Philippine policy of the Administration. If he spoke deliberately and not in mere petulance, he confessed that his canvass was misleading and dishonest and that his object was not to advance government according to the Golden Rule, but to defeat NASH and McKINLEY. How far Jones was actuated by resentment against the Republicans for not appreci ating his merits, and how far he made pretence of philanthropy the screen of his pursuit of revenge, are questions for his own conscience. He shouldn't encumber that clearing house of his soul with additional misrepresentations. He didn't run as an anti-imperialist, but as Jones, the Friend of Man.

# The Delusions of Mr. Boutwell.

The Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, who is the head of the Anti-Expansionist League, is still determined to beat the Administra tion and the United States and to rescue AGUINALDO. Mr. BOUTWELL hopes much from the farmers. He says that they were too busy to read much during the summer. but that they will study the question of convicts himself of unfamiliarity with the expansion next winter, agree with him, and turn against the Administration.

> farmers are not pining for the pamphlets of ALADDIN ATKINSON. However busy they may have been during the summer, they keep up with the times. They know the recent history of the United States. They don't have to go to circulating libraries to learn patriotism. They remember or have read about VALLANDIGHAM and the Knights of the Golden Circle. Antiimperialist leagues and the like are no new thing to them.

Mr. BOUTWELL "does not believe that it will be possible for the Government to raise any more troops for fighting the Filipinos. Excellent old gentleman! When he wants to find out the temper of Americans he looks outside of his own noddle. Why, Massachusetts herself can raise all the and we shall not use any other until the troops that will be needed in the Philippines, should more be needed; and the more the Boutwells and Atkinsons and dollars, more or less, c ined since 1878. Bradfords coddle Aguinaldo and attack the Administration, the readier will the young men of Massachusetts be to plunge into the hell of war.

It is sad that a man who has held such distinguished official posts as Mr. Bour-WELL has should expose his wish to give aid and comfort to the enemies of his country. He "urges upon the anti-imperialists the necessity of exerting their influence upon Congress so that no more troops and no more money shall be voted for the war." If Mr. BOUTWELL had sympathized with rebellion in 1863 as he sympathizes with it in 1899, he would not have been Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Very likely he would have had a chance to cool his head in cort Warren.

Fortunately the Anti-Imperialist League will have about as much influence in Con-

To one class of citizens, inconspicuous in numbers and hardly to be regarded as a contributing cause in Tuesday's victories, siderable credit is due this year. We mean the slored Republican voters.

It had been assumed by some persons that these colored Republicans would desert the party of their traditional allegiance and be found sustaining the Democratic candidates. But in Ohio, where the Demceratic Convention adopted a special plank intended to gain colored support, the colored Republicans of the southern tiers stood solidly by Judge Nash; while in Kentucky the expected defection of colored Republicans from Candidate TAYLOR, the Republican nomince for Governor, as a result of his attitude on the "separate coach" railroad ordinance, did not materialize. In Maryland the colored Republicans stood steadfastly by their party candidates, especially in Charles county, where they preponderate. Governor Lowndes carried that county.

In New York city the same steadfastness was observable despite threats, temptations and blandishments, one of which was the appointment of a colored Assistant District Attorney In the two Assembly districts, the Fifth and the Twenty-fifth, where colored Republicans are most numerous, Tammany was able to make Nineteenth, the only election district in which colored voters are most numerous, was carried the for an earnest advocate of Danyeus | the fact that, instead of being court-mar- against expansion it is useless to inquire. | by all the Republican candidates.

The first fighting in connection with the relief of Kimberley took place on Friday about twenty miles north of the Orange River, on the sent out from the Orange River bridge, which appears to be strongly held by the British, and near Belmont it came in contact with Boers. In the skirmish that ensued the British loss was four officers and two soldiers killed and wounded. Nothing is said of the result of the fighting nor the Boer loss. The railway bridge across the Modderspruit, about thirtyfive miles above Belmont, has been entirely demolished by the Boers, so that even if the railway is intact up to that point, transport for the rest of the advance to Kimberley will have

to be by mules and wagons. Of Kimberley itself little certain is known, as the official reports naturally would not disclose anything to inform the Boers of the condition of the garrison or of the effect of their bombardment. Unofficial reports represent the garrison and inhabitants on short rations. and a War Office despatch states that one of peared since the 4th, and is supposed to have been captured by the Boers. Relief was said to be anxiously looked for. Boer patrols are reported as having been seen in the neighbor hood of De Aar, probably in search of information and of an opportunity to interrupt telegraph and railway communication. Strong ommandos are also said to have crussed the Orange River at Bethulie and Aliwal North, and the railway track has been torn up at a lace called Myburg.

In Natal every effort is being made to put Pietermaritzburg in a state of defence in case of an attack by the burgher force under the command of Gen. Schalk-Burger, already reported coming through Zululand. Meanwhile, Sir George White's position is critical, though it is believed he will be able to hold out until relief arrives, which it is expected will be within three weeks from now. What is most feared is the outbreak of malarial fever among the garrison, in consequence of its being driven to the use of the muddy waters of town. What the movements of the Boers the reports given out there seems to be considerable activity on their part along the line of the Tugela, and a force has been seen going in the direction of Springfield on the Little Tugela toward the main road running from Estcourt to the Olivier's Hoek. Bezuldenhout and Tintwa passes in the Drakensberg Mountains. This would be to guard the right of the Free State contingent before Ladyem th.

Military critics in England are hopeful that adysmith may be able to hold out long enough for Gen. Joubert's army to be caught between wo fires, in which case he might be compelled to retreat with the loss of all his artillery, and he war would be brought speedily to an end. All danger, however, at Ladysmith will not, in he opinion of the military authorities in England, be past much before the end of the month. Meantime everything is being got ready for an advance in force so soon as the troops for the relief of Ladyamith arrive. In the north of the Transvani a strong commando has been organized to maintain peace

district a place of refuge has been chosen in one of the old native fastnesses to which women and children were to be sent. In Rhedesia the South African Company's police had had their equipment of quick firing gune thoroughly overhauled by artificers specially sent out from England, and every precaution was being taken in view of a possible rising among the natives, among whom there were signs of unrest.

## Women at Elevated Stations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I want aformation, and where more fitting to seek it than from your inexhaustible columns? Nomen, lovely, inexplicable women, and their ways are troubling me, and I can myself find no lution of the following problem:

Did you ever watch a woman-any one will when she goes to an elevated station during the rush hours? There is always a crowd hurrying and scurrying to and from business' Now, the lovely one is in her element Watch her as she rushes up to the window to buy her ticket. Her face betrays the hurried excitement of her efforts. The crowd of impatient would-be travellers is stretched in a long line behind. The next train is in sight and fast approaching the station. When comfortably placed before the ticket window it suddenly occurs to ber that Mr. BOUTWELL can be sure that the she must buy a ticket. With a gratified look of self-congratulation on her quickness of perception, she commences a series of contortions to find her pocketbook. When at last this bewildering feat is accomplished she continues her labors to complete the transaction necessary to relieve the long-suffering line of waiting passengers. She opens her pocketbook and after sorting over a choice collection of samples of dress patterns she extracts a twodollar bill with which she proceeds to pay her

five-cent fare. You hope now that troubles are over, and that the blockade will soon be raised. Alas ! for the vanity of human hopes, the end is not in eight, although another train has come and gone. She must now make a mistake in counting her change and then ensues a wrangle with the unfortunate hireling behind the window. When this matter is finally adjusted, she gathers up her various packages and briskly

proceeds to the train. But there is one more obstacle in her rath. The chances are that she will either pass the chopper without depositing her ticket and must be called back, or she will unconsciously, but always placifly drop her pocketbook or something else in the mill instead of the ticket procured after so much lator and waste of brain fibre. Then her serene look of perfeut self-satisfaction never wavers, but on the contrary she looks around for approbation of the marvellous celegity with which a perplexing task has been accomplished.

I cannot understand them or their ways. If one enters a building where there is a revolving door they never go to the right as is customary, but are sure to take the other side and But there is one more obstacle in her path

tomary, but are sure to take the other side and then wonder how stupid men are to be coming out where she is trying in vain to enter. Nothing phases or disturbs the caim air of superiority that shides on their lovely countenances. Will these things never change? Is there no such thing as development of the female intellect? I am curious to know whether there is any scientific explanation of these things.

New Your Nov 11. New York, Nov. 11.

# Tammany Stewart.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: What honest nan can pretend to be in arm; athy with a reform party whose candidates are endorsed by Tammany and whose election is affected by the voting of Tam many's lodging-house colonies? What is the use of Mr. Stewart's supporters trying to hide their Tiger spots by a coat of "fusion" or "reform" varnish? This "Citizens' Union" candidate reminds me of the Irishman's ; ig who had the wonderful faculty of changing its identity to suit the occasion. "He was a pup abroad and a pig at home."

At least that is what one woman thinks. St. Nicholas avenue, City. Agnes G. Torser.

The G. A. R. and the Dewey Parade, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Ser: Commander-in Chief Shaw issued no o'der of any kind on the sulject montioned to THE SUN last Tuesday. Such an order was issued by Department Commander Kar. o for the reason assigned by Tur Sun, but because the invitation did not come in an official way, all the officers being ignored and what een ed-a, interional affront to the G. A. R. The qu stion of position in line was a secondary one. The G. A. In We sh and Gaelic poetry I recreation seek. R. stands on its merits and only asks fair play from

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Remarkable Fish Story from Bound Brook. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS- it : The rock beat in the Raritan at this point are biting by the million Lean men have no show,

Chairman G. A. R. of N. Y.

Yesterday 51 Custus, weighing 392 pounds, and all Jayfinch, weighing 08 bounds in his ubster, sat for eight hours with meals) in a boat under the long Driving.

They used the same tast, same kind of lines, bobs and heeks. No matter how they threw their lines, the current carried their hooks to the same point in eight hours if had inded 14s rock base, une less than eight inches long, and Al had not had a darn bite.

BOUND RECOR, N. J., NOV. 9.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM,

A Virginian's Temperate and Beasonable

Views on the Question. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Being a Southern man in every sense of the word, and desiring to see my section, which is so richly endowed, properly developed, I have given the race question much thought and am deeply concerned at the increase of crime and lynching. Every Southern man is compelled to feel it and desire to put a stop to it, but we know that until the original cause is removed it can

never be stopped. These facts appear to me as bearing closel;

on the cause of crime and lynching:
Prior to the Civil War, so I am informed by doctors, it was a rare thing to meet with an lasane darkey or one suffering from consumption, but to-day it is just the reverse and it seldom you find a negro with strong lungs, and all of the colored insane asylums in the South are overgrowded. Does this not show the degeneration of the negro, the consequence of which is crime? And if the negro degenerates into a brute, must be not be treated as such? Lynching is not brought about from hatred of the race, but from motives of self-pretection. No Northern man can suggest any roper solution of the race question ; that is a matter understood only by those living at the South who make a study of this question.

The negro is not to blame for his degenera ernment committed a great crime against the negro race, which for generations had had every thought anticipated and received the best food and medical attention during sickness, when in one day it pushed them out into the hard world and made no provisions to teach them how to provide for and take care of themselves. The Indian has schools, homes and provisions are given him, while the poo enfrauchised slave, whose master was taken from him, is given nothing in exchange, and still is required and expected to behave like the Caucasian, who has taken hundreds of genera tions to reach the height he now occupies.

I appeal to you Northern men to know if it is fair to the colored man to wrong him as you have done, through ignorance, I admit, and with the best intentions, and then, when we men of the South try to right this wrong and

injury, censure us as you do? Every fair-minded Northern man will admit that there could be no greater monument erected to the love of the negro for his master. and the master's desire to do his best for the slave, than the slave's behavior to his white master and family after his freedom. other race on earth would have done as well, and I defy any one to mention a case of the usual crime for lynching if the negro had attained the age of twenty-one when Gen. Grant said, "Let us have peace."

My Northern brothers and friends forget that they sent money and teachers South to educate the negroes to be lawyers, doctors, &c. and this little learning has caused them to become dissatisfied with their positions in life, and be he white or black, if a man is thus dissatisfied, he will make a bad and dangerous citizen. The intention of my Northern friends was good, but they were ignorant of how to solve the question.

Our Southern men were pensiless at that time and could not do what they knew ought to be done, that is, educate the negro to take care of himself in every sense of the word; to be a good farm hand, mechanic, &c., and to be thrifty and learn bow to take care of his health. The best colored citizens in the South to-day are those who have educated them selves, with the help of their white Southern friends, and made their own money, having never seen the inside of a college.

Every Southern gentleman desires to elevate the negro and aid those who wish to improve their condition in life, and he fully appreciates the fact that the question can only be worked out by the most intelligent of the white and colored men of the South. For self-protection and business interests, however, they are com pelled to cast saide all political questions take care of self, which is the admittedly first

Teach a negro how to be thrifty and take care of his health and you have removed the germ that has caused the lynching epidemic in the South. Massachusetts was as much to blame for elavery as Virginia, and it is as much the duty of every Northern State in our united country to do her part to crase the curse of slavery as it is of the Southern States specifically. We Eastern States can no more cope with the Chinese question on the Pacific slope than my Northern friends can solve the negro question in the South. I know their willingness to help us and only wish they could do so, but we alone can work out our

I trust I have said nothing to offend my first cousins of the North (I lay claim to cousinship because we are children of slater States). Nothing is further from my mind, as some of my dearest friends are from north of the Mason | sembly district in this city. and Dixon line, and my only desire is to try to help my dear State and dearer country. Ifully | side the Twenty-first district the combined

and Dixon line, and my only desire is to try belp my dear State and acknowledge the fact that to belp my dear State and acknowledge the fact that the North has done much for the South, and our people are to some extent to blame for their not having done more. With all our faults, however, no section can claim a larger percentage of full-blooded Americans who are descended from a stock that fought for our country gain when the necessity arises.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. S.

J. S. W.

A Novel Punishment for Resreant Voters.

To the Editors of The Son-Sire A Sting, and the best, punishment for Resreant Voters.

To the Editors of The Son-Sire A Sting, and the best, punishment in the absence of compulsory voting, that can think of, for all editients who not qualify and vote at all elections, is to have the commissioners of Juros in all the countries of the sentire country make a complete list of all who do not vote, as a completen list of jurors. This is should be used during the entire year succeeding sach election. In my judgment, outside of a compulsory voting law, this would be the best way to compet these selfash, lary, and unparticible people and a complete list of all who do not vote, as a completen list of jurors. This list should be used during the entire year succeeding sach election. In my judgment, outside of a computary voting law, this would be the best way to compet these selfash, lary, and unparticible people of their duty. If all of the great and industrial newspapers would take up this matter the Computary voting law, this would be the heat way to compet these selfash, lary, and unparticible people are competitives of the lequilibrian large and a Citizens United States may be a supplied and a citizens the own pulsory voting law, this would be the heat way to compet these selfash, lary, and unparticible people and the selfash is the best of the lequilibrian large and the large an

in Greek. A link howe er is missing in my linguistic brain.

The P.lipiro language I really can't attain. The latest information of Aguinaldo's gang, States they are not at Bayambong, but are at Boam-

Geography's a pleasant sport, a map should never I always draw some extra lines to make it more som-

I know cath river, lake and pond, the counties of each State.

The strata of each mountain, and all right up to date. I know the foreign countries and all that they afford; Can tell the population of the smallest city ward. But I'm doored by Aguinaldo, though I say it with a

Is he perhaps at Bayambong, or is it Boambang?

ART NOTES.

The Cape Cod School of Art - "Jungle Studies" by Arthur Wardle at Tooth's.

The Cape Cod School of Art has its summer headquarters at Provincetown, Mass., and in winter occupies a studio at the Holbein, 140 West Fifty-fifth street. Mr. Charles W. Haw. thorne is the instructor at both sessions. The pupils number about forty, and an exhibition of their work of the past summer is onen inday in the Holbein from 10 to 6 o'clock. The studies, which are all in oil, represent shore riews, landscapes, gardens, docks, boats, street scenes and some still life. There are also figure subjects and portrait heads. The walls of the exhibition room with these studies, almost all of them painted out of doors, present a breezy appearance that is delectable, and the methods of instruction are seen to be such as to tend to enable the publis to secure light and atmosphere as the che apparently less insisted upon. The principal contributors to the exhibition are Miss E. M. Campbell, whose "Hollyhocks" are noticeable

Miss Frances Q. Thomason, whose studies of brig at a dock and of a little girl pink dress are notably successful; Miss Frances Macdaniel, who exhibits an inter-esting group of study heads and still life; Mas Powell, Miss Benedick, Miss Plympton, Miss Basler, A. B. Clark, Charles Bittinger and C. A. Sardiner. Mr. Hawthorne, who is holding an exhibition of his pictures in Boston at present, hows only one work-a vigorous canvas, with the title "Study of Surf." depicting two men susching a rowboat. The winter session of the Cape Cod School is in progress and another exhibition will be given in December.

Arthur Wardle, an English artist who has

been exhibiting at the Boyal Academy since 1891, and who made his debut here last season with a collection of studies of wild animals which was very favorably received, is again in evidence at the Tooth Gallery, Fifth avenue. corner of Thirty-first street, where forty odd studies are exhibited under the title, "Jungle Studies of Wild Animals." A note in the satelogue gives the impression that Mr. Wardle has never been in any of the savage fastnesses inhabited by the beasts he portrays, but has gone no further afoot than to the Zoological Gardens in London. If this be so, he has been very successful in his conceptions of his landscape settings for they give the impression of being truthful enough to have been taken from nature. The environment to of minor importance, however, and the animals themselves as pictured by the artist are full of the characteristics of their kind. The studies are all in pastel, and are very good in color. In this respect, indeed, they are notably pleasing, and the tawny hides of the lions and the brilliant yellow and black of the tigers' coats are depleted with tints that in their ensemble possess a great deal of distinction. Several numbers are studies for plotures exhibited in London, and in these the artist has had an opportunity to exhibit his ability in composition. "Lions Attacking a Cape Buffalo," No. 1, for his picture at the Academy in 1896; "Jaguar and Macaw." No. 26, for his picture of 1898, and "The Flute of Pan." No. 2, for that of 1848 at the Royal Institute are cases in point. "The I'wo Dromios." No. 12, a picture of young lions; "A Tragedy of the Veldt," No. 23, a lion crouch-ing over an antelope; and "Puma and Macaw." No. 24, are some of the other most striking studies. "Lions at Play." No. 5, a male and a emale, and "Freebooters," No. 27, two African separds eneaking over a rocky place in the desert at twillight, the last a study from Mr. Wardle's picture at the Academy this year, are the two pictures which, all things considered. are the most interesting and the most convincing in the show. Various good qualities in the other studies seem to be summed up in these two. This attractive little exhibition will continue to the end of the month.

## THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT. Mr. Gruber's Straightout Republicanism

Triumphant There as Usual. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Your readers have probably noticed that in the great Democratic victory of yesterday there was one district, and one alone, which was an exception to the general collapse.

I refer to the Twenty-first district, where the best figures obtainable at this writing give Edward H. Fallows 1.816 plurality over James F. Court, Tammany, and Armitage Mathews a plurality of 451 over Dr. E. Styles Potter, the Tammany candidate.

I have no desire to draw attention to these facts for the purpose of obtaining commendation for the Republican organization in the I wenty-first district, but simply with the idea that the character of the campaign which we carried on in the Twenty-first district and the results which we achieved by it, may have some significance for real Republicans in every As-

The best figures obtainable show that out-

shiple, and does not include one or bullion in private hands. The rapid increase since 189d in our gold supply is in queer contrast to the predictions made in 189d. Mr. Alterit, in that year, declared that there was not exceeding \$200,000,000 in the country, and this would soon disappear. Now gold is more plentiful than all our other kinds of money, though not in such general use.

Bayambeng or Boambang.

I've studied Greek and Latin, in Banekrit simply shine.

And Hebrew, Turkish, Soudaness, are strictly in my line.

Egyptian is my favorite tongue, I think my thoughts in Greek.

In West and Geslie poetry I recreation seek.

Domestic Postage Rates Extended to the

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The Postmaster-General to-day issued an order extending the domestic rates of postage to the Philippine Islands. All the possessions of the United States except Hawaii are now included in the domestic rates, the failure to include these islands being due to the provision contained in the unnexation act that the Hawaiian lowe should remain in force until Congress decreed otherwise.

In reply to a request from the International Postal Union Eureau for a definition of the postal status of the new possessions of the United States Postmaster-General Stath will state that Pirto Rico and the Philippines are a part of the United States and that Guba should